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FROM THE *(BOSTON)* COLUMBIAN CENTINEL.

MR. RUSSELL,

MR. PAINE has undertaken to compare the Engliſh and French conſtitutions, upon the article of repreſentation. He has of courſe admired the latter, and cenſured the former. This is unqueſtionably the moſt defective part of the Engliſh conſtitution—but even the moſt eſſential of thoſe defects appear to flow from the natural order of things which a revolution in government could not reform; from a ſtate of ſociety, where every principle of religion or of morality has loſt its influence, and where the only ſhadow of virtue, public or private, remaining among a great majority of the people, is founded upon an imaginary point of honor, the relict of the exploded age of chivalry. Such at preſent is the ſituation of the national character both in England and in France. To attempt to govern a nation like this, under the form of a democracy, to pretend to eſtabliſh over ſuch beings a government, which according to *Rouſſeau* is calculated only for a republick of Gods, and which requires the continual exerciſe of virtues beyond the reach of human infirmity, even in its beſt eſtate; it may poſſibly be among the dreams of Mr. PAINE, but is what even the National Aſſembly have not ventured to do; their ſyſtem will avoid ſome of the defects, which the decays of time and the mutability of human affairs have introduced into that of the Engliſh, but I do not heſitate to affirm that they have departed much farther from the eſſential principles of popular repreſentation; and that however their attachment to republican principles may have been celebrated, the theory of their National Aſſembly is more remote from the ſpirit of democracy than the practice of the Engliſh Houſe of Commons.

The grounds upon which Mr. PAINE acknowledges his approbation of the French conſtitution are that they have limitted the number of their repreſentatives, in proportion to the numbers of citizens who pay a tax of 60 ſous per annum, and the duration of the aſſembly to two years. It is certainly eſſential to the principles of repreſentation that there ſhould be a frequent recurrence to the conſtituent body for election, becauſe it is the only ſecurity of the conſtituent for the fidelity of the agent: It is the only practical reſponſibility by which the repreſentative is bound. The term of ſeven years for which the Houſe of Commons is elected, weakens the reſponſibility too much, and is a proper ſubject of conſtitutional reform; but by the French conſtitution, there is no reſponſibility at all; no connexion between the repreſentative and his conſtituent: The *people* have not even once in ſeven years an opportunity to diſmiſs a ſervant who may have diſpleaſed them, or to re-elect another who may have given them ſatisfaction. There is upon the French ſyſtem leſs dependence of the repreſentative upon his conſtituent than in England, and the mode of election renders the biennial return of the choice almoſt wholly nugatory. It is not true that the French conſtitution allows the privilege of voting for a repreſentative in the National Aſſembly to every man who pays a tax of 60 ſous per annum. Mr. Paine has miſtaken the fact, for it is impoſſible that he ſhould have intentionally miſrepreſented it; though it differs almoſt as much from his principles as from thoſe of a real popular repreſentation. It is as follows. Every Frenchman born or naturalized, of 25 years of age, who pays a tax equal to three day's labour, is not a hired ſervant, nor a bankrupt, nor the ſon of a deceaſed bankrupt (a very unjuſt qualification) ſhall be allowed to vote for—what? A repreſentative to the National Aſſembly?—By no means. Yet one would think the excluſions ſufficiently ſevere, for a government founded upon the equal rights of all men; but he ſhall vote for members of a certain aſſembly: This aſſembly is allowed to chooſe, not the repreſentatives of the nation, but another body of electors, who are to be the immediate conſtituents of the legiſlative aſſembly. Thus the ſupreme legiſlative council of the nation, are to be the repreſentatives of a repreſentative body, whoſe conſtituents are the repreſentatives of the people; and at every ſtage of this complicated repreſentation, the free citizens of the ſtate, are excluded from their natural rights, by additional qualifications in point of property.—Yet this is the ſyſtem which we are told is to aboliſh ariſtocracy.

In the formation of the legiſlative body, the National Aſſembly, contemplated three different objects of repreſentation, the *perſons* of the people, their *property*, and the *territory* which they inhabit: They have endeavoured to eſtabliſh a proportion compounded from the three, but in the refinement of their metaphyſics and mathematics, they have loſt the primary object itſelf, and the people are not repreſented.

But ſetting aſide their calculations, what is the *eſſential* principle upon which the repreſentation of the people in the legiſlature is grounded? It is, that a Freeman, ſhall never be bound by any law unleſs he has conſented to it. It is impoſſible, except in a very ſmall ſtate, that every individual ſhould perſonally give his voice, and therefore this practice of voting by repreſentation was invented. In its moſt perfect ſtate it cannot fully anſwer the purpoſe of its inſtitution, becauſe every repreſentative is actuated by ſeveral powerful motives, which could not operate upon his conſtituents. It is an *artificial democracy*, which can never perform completely the functions of the natural democracy; but imperfect as it always muſt be, no other contrivance has been hitherto deviſed, which could ſo effectually give their operation to the opinions of the people. In the theory of repreſentation it is a perſonal truſt, by which a thouſand individuals may authoriſe one man to expreſs their ſentiments upon every law which may be enacted for the benefit of the whole people: And therefore in theory every repreſentative ought to be elected by the unanimous vote of his conſtituents; for how can a man be ſaid to have been conſulted in the formation of a law, when the agent authoriſed to expreſs his opinion was not the man of his choice? every pecuniary qualification impoſed either on the electors or as a condition of eligibility, is an additional reſtriction upon the natural democracy, and weakens the original purpoſe of the inſtitution. Thus far the people of America have ſubmitted to neceſſity in the conſtitution of their popular aſſemblies. But when the principle is abandoned ſo completely, the individual citizen, even in the pretended exerciſe of his infiniteſimal fragment of ſovereignty cannot poſſibly form an opinion, who will be the elector of the repreſentative that is to be the depoſitory of his opinion in the acts of legiſlation. The aſſembly thus formed may indeed aſſume the name of a democracy, but it will no more be entitled to the appellation than an ill drawn miniature portrait, to that of the animated original which it may profeſs to repreſent.

It is obvious that the reaſon why the National Aſſembly have choſen to refine their repreſentation through ſo many ſtrainers was to avoid the violence, the tumults, the riots which render almoſt all the populous towns in England a ſcene of war and blood at the period of Parliamentary Elections. Time alone will inform us what the ſucceſs of their ſyſtem will be, even in this particular. Their elections however muſt be extremely expenſive, and muſt open a thouſand avenues to every ſort of intrigue and venality. The National Aſſembly as a body, will be in theory an ariſtocracy without reſponſibility. This ariſtocracy thus conſtituted are to poſſeſs the ſupreme power of the nation, limitted only by a printed conſtitution, ſubject to their own conſtruction and explanation.

Happy, thrice happy the people of America! whoſe gentleneſs of manners, and habits of virtue are ſtill ſufficient to reconcile the enjoyment of their natural rights, with the peace and tranquility of their country—whoſe principles of religious liberty did not reſult from an indiſcriminate contempt of all religion whatever, and whoſe equal repreſentation in their legiſlative councils was founded upon an equality really exiſting among them, and not upon the metaphyſical ſpeculations of fanciful politicians, vainly contending againſt the unalterable courſe of events, and the eſtabliſhed order of nature.

PUBLICOLA.

PRINTING.

THE firſt PRINTING-PRESS erected in America, was at *Cambridge*, Maſſachuſetts, by Mr. SAMUEL GREEN, in the year 1638. The firſt work printed was the Freeman's Oath—the next an Almanack, made for New-England, by Mr. PIERCE, mariner—and then the Pſalms, newly turned into metre.

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

MR. FENNO,

THE moſt ingenious authors are apt to involve themſelves in contradictions, when they aſſume principles which are refutable. Thus it has happened that Mr. Paine, after laboring hard to prove that the Engliſh nation have no conſtitution, incautiouſly throws himſelf off his guard, and makes the following obſervations:—"The laws of every country muſt be analagous to ſome common principle. In England, no parent or maſter, nor all the authority of Parliament, omnipotent as it has called itſelf (and as Mr. Paine himſelf has called it, for he ſays it can change what in England is called their Conſtitution) can bind or controul the perſonal freedom even of an individual, beyond the age of twenty-one years." Admitting this aſſertion to be true, whence ariſes the doctrine, if not from the conſtitution of England? Why can't a parent controul the perſonal freedom of his ſon, or a maſter of his ſervant, after they have attained the age of twenty-one, unleſs they be reſtrained by the conſtitution? Is there any law in that country which impoſes ſuch a reſtraint? I know of none—perhaps Mr. Paine does. But what is very extraordinary, why cannot the omnipotent power of Parliament, which ſome writers have ſaid can do every thing, except make a man a woman, bind or controul the perſonal freedom of any individual of the age of twenty-one? I ſuppoſe Mr. Paine would anſwer, becauſe the laws of every country muſt be analagous to ſome common principle; and this is a common principle in England. As I deny the truth of this poſition, which is nothing more than a fanciful theory, unwarranted by fact, and diſproved by the hiſtory of many countries, I ſhould anſwer, becauſe it makes a part of the conſtitution, acknowledged from time immemorial, engrafted in the breaſts of Engliſhmen, and which the Parliament dare not therefore violate. What is meant by a *common principle*, to which the laws of every country muſt be analagous? I confeſs I have no clearer conception of it than of Mr. Burke's *unbought grace of life*, which Mr. Paine could form no idea of. I have no idea of a *principle* paramount to the legiſlature of a nation, unleſs it be a *conſtitutional principle*—where is this common principle to be found? Does it exiſt merely in the minds of the people—or is it recorded on parchment? Whence is it derived? If it be found in every country, then I ſhould wiſh to enquire, what is a common principle in Algiers, in Turkey, or in Abyſſinia? Whether it is a religious as well as a political principle in ſome countries, or whether it is merely political? Whether the deſpots of Aſia are always reſtrained by this principle in their decrees? And whether the laws of every country are *ipſo facto* null and void when they oppugn this common principle? And finally, who are to judge whether they are null and void? Unleſs theſe queries are ſatisfactorily anſwered, I ſhall continue to believe that this tranſcendent common principle exiſts only in the imaginations of theoretical politicians.

But before I diſmiſs this ſubject, I wiſh to be informed with what truth the aſſertion is made that the Parliament of Great-Britain cannot bind or *controul the perſonal freedom* of any individual of the age of twenty-one. The aſſertion is a very broad one, and includes a great number of caſes which I am ſatisfied Mr. Paine had not in view, viz.—the caſe of debtors, lunatics, and many others, which muſt readily occur to perſons acquainted with Engliſh juriſprudence. Believing that he ſtated or meant to ſtate a modified propoſition, but at a loſs to aſcertain the nature and extent of the modification, I beg leave to recall to his recollection the power of each houſe of Parliament to commit to priſon thoſe who have infringed their privileges, even their own members, who of courſe muſt be twenty-one years of age. Now I have no other mode of reconciling this fact with Mr. Paine's aſſertion, but ſuppoſing that impriſonment in England is not binding or controuling one's perſonal freedom, as it is in other countries. To comment a little further upon this ſtrange text, what *magic* is there in the age of *twenty-one*, that a parent or maſter, or the omnipotent Parliament, cannot controul the perſonal freedom of any individual who has attained that age, but have liberty to do what they pleaſe if he wants a month of it? Unleſs this particular period of life be defined by ſome conſtitutional principle, there will be ſome difficulty in deducing its origin. Why Mr. Paine's common principle ſhould exactly fix on the age of twenty-one as the period of free agency, he alone can, I fancy, explain. This is certain, that this common principle is not common to all countries, for in ſome, majority takes place only at the age of twenty-five. I ſhall be told that the common principle of England has fixed that particular age, and that the laws muſt conform thereto. Common principle is then only another appellation for conſtitutional principle; and Mr. Paine admits that England has a conſtitution, but under another name. The whole diſpute is then about words. Here is admitted by Mr. Paine to exiſt a certain principle, call it what you pleaſe, which the Parliament of Great-Britain *muſt conform to*. Is not this aſſertion directly inconſiſtent with his other aſſertion of the power of Parliament, to do what they pleaſe, uncontrouled and uncontroulable, unlimited by any conſtitution, and fully competent to change the form of government as often as their caprice ſhall dictate?

GRACCHUS.

Paragraph from an old newſpaper, printed above 90 years ago.

CERTAINE fooliſh young Men have lately brought aboute a new Change in Faſhione—They have begun to faſten their *Shoes* and *Knee Bands* withe *Buckles*, inſtead of *Ribbandes*, wherewithe their forefathers were well content, and moreover found them more eaſy and convenient, and ſurely every reaſonable Man will own they were more decente and modeſte, than thoſe new fangled, *unſeemly Claſps*, or *Buckles*, as they call them, which will *gall* and *vex* the *bones* of theſe vain Coxcombes beyonde ſufferance, and make them repent of their Pride and Folly. We hope all grave and honourable perſons will withholde their countenance from ſuch effeminate and immodeſte ornaments. It belongeth to the reverende Clergy to tell theſe thoughtleſſe Youths in a ſolemne manner, that ſuch things are forbidden in Scripture.

[*Boſton Gazette.*]

FROM THE FEDERAL GAZETTE.

AT a meeting of the General Council of the Commons of Paris, on the 22d April 1791, M. de la Fayette delivered the following addreſs:

GENTLEMEN,

I COME in the Commons' Houſe where ſo many agreeable remembrances ſtrike me, to acknowledge theſe laſt inſtances of your goodneſs, with all the ſenſibility of an heart, whoſe firſt wiſh is, after that of ſerving the people to be loved by them; and who is aſtoniſhed at the importance aſcribed to an individual in a free country, where nothing ought to be of importance but the law.

If my conduct on this occaſion, gentlemen, were to be directed only by thoſe ſentiments which I feel of tenderneſs and of gratitude, I ſhould only make reply to the regrets with which you and the national guard have honored me, by obeying your requeſts; but as in this buſineſs I have liſtened to no perſonal motive, ſo amidſt the tumults which agitate us, it is not by the ſuggeſtions of private feelings that I am to be determined.

I do not think that the national guard, the majority of whom were ever deaf to the voice of faction and of party, can have ſeen with indifference the cauſe of my diſcouragement—The conſtitutional authorities ſet at nought—their orders deſpiſed—the public forces oppoſed to the execution of the law, whoſe defence was entruſted to it. We are citizens, gentleman, we are free; but without obedience to the law, there remains only confuſion, anarchy, deſpotiſm; and if this capital, which has been the cradle of the revolution, inſtead of ſurrounding with its light and its reſpect the depoſitories of the national power, ſhall beſiege them with tumults, or fatigue them by violence, it will ceaſe to be an example for Frenchmen; it will be in danger of becoming their terror.—Beſides, gentlemen, in the ſtriking tokens I have received of affection, too much has been done for me—too little for the law; I have felt with the tendereſt emotion that my fellow ſoldiers love me; but I have not yet learned how far they cheriſh the principles upon which liberty is founded.

I depoſit in your hands, gentlemen, this ſincere avowal of my ſentiments; be pleaſed to make known to the national guard, whoſe tokens of friendſhip I have received with ſo much ſenſibility, and to whom I ſhall be ever a brother as affectionate as grateful.

I acknowledge, to command them I wanted to be aſſured that they firmly believed the fate of the conſtitution as depending on the execution of the law, the only ſovereign of a free people; that the liberty of individuals, the ſafety of houſes, religious liberty, reſpect for legitimate authority; that theſe, without exception, would be held by them as ſacred as by me. We not only want courage and vigilance, but alſo unanimity in the principles I have juſt laid down; and I have thought and ſtill think the conſtitution will be better ſerved by the deliberate reſignation I have given in, than by my acquieſcence with the invitations with which you have deigned to honor me.

For the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.

Quouſque tandem abutere patientia noſtra?

HOW long, Sir, are we to be bored with the idle ſpeculations of endleſs writers about the Britiſh conſtitution? Of what concern, I ſhould be glad to know, is it to us, whether Great Britain has or has not a written conſtitution, or whether it has certain principles in the nature of a conſtitution, or whether it has only a form of government inſtead of a conſtitution? The celebrated Mr. Burke lamented, that France in her revolution had not more cloſely attended to the Britiſh conſtitution; Mr. Paine thereupon gets in a rage, and writes a dozen pages to prove a negative, that is, that Great Britain has no conſtitution.—Publicola is diſpleaſed at this, and inſiſts that it has, and Brutus and Agricola again contend that it has not. The three firſt of theſe writers having managed the ſubject with ability, a patriot reader might peruſe their publications with tolerable attention, but I cannot help wiſhing that Agricola would attend to his fields and his plough; and when I ſaw the firſt number of Brutus, I involuntarily exclaimed, *Et tu, Brute*! Indeed, Mr. Printer, I dont ſee the neceſſity of ſtuffing the newſpapers day after day, morning and evening, with all theſe pros and cons, and I recommend to theſe great politicians, who are ſo fond of writing, to turn their thoughts and their hands to ſome other ſubjects. The people of England have ſenſe enough to take care of themſelves, and if they have not, its no buſineſs of our's. Every body acknowledges our conſtitution to be a good one, and that under it the people of the United States are happy and growing rich. What then is the tendency of theſe numerous diſſertations about revolutions, new conſtitutions, abolitions, reformations and ſo forth? I queſtion whether it be a ſalutary one. Theſe authors had better write ſome uſeful treatiſe on agriculture, or ſuggeſt ſome improvement on our domeſtic manufactures: Indeed they would, in my opinion, render more ſervice to ſociety, if they were to invent ſome mode of getting rid of the flies at this troubleſome ſeaſon, or diſcover how we might keep ourſelves cool in this city. A. B.

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

SONG.

AWAY each ſoft and tender bliſs—
The laugh of joy—the glance of love—
The gay diſcourſe—the heart of peace—
The hours, which winged with rapture, move.

A friend, once wont to give and ſhare
Each tranſport of the fleeting year,
A ſemblant angel, good and fair,
To every thought and feeling dear;

Explored my unſuſpecting heart
In ſmiling Friendſhip's faithleſs guiſe,
Exulting found a tender part
Where lives ſoft peace and where it dies.

And there—ah there! her cauſeleſs hate
Impreſſed an undeſerved blow,
That ſealed with endleſs grief my fate,
And plunged me deep in hopeleſs woe.

Then truſt not, Youth, the melting air,
The thrilling touch, refined embrace;
Since Treachery has a form ſo fair,
And Malice wears ſo ſweet a face.

HENRY.

[BY REQUEST.]

On ſeeing Governor PATERSON on board his Barge the *Cornelia*, at the late celebration of INDEPENDENCE.

ON *Raritan's* ſmooth gliding ſtream we view,
Enraptur'd view the man whom we admire,
On this auſpicious day, with laurel crown'd,
How gracefully the honor'd barge moves on!
See NEPTUNE'S hardy ſons all clad in white,
Timeing their oars to the melodious flutes;
Not CLEOPATRA'S celebrated barge,
When ſhe full arm'd with each bewitching charm,
A tyrant bound in the ſoft chains of love,
More elegant, or pleaſing could appear;
Nor did contain a jewel of ſuch worth,
Not freighted with a proud intriguing Queen;
She nobly bears *New-Jerſey's* fav'rite ſon,
Our guardian chief, our friend, a PATERSON.

New-Brunſwick, July 4, 1791.

WARSAW, May 3.

THE new conſtitution has juſt paſſed in the Diet, by which the Elector of Saxony is declared immediate ſucceſſor to the Throne of Poland; after whoſe demiſe, his daughter is to inherit; and the choice of her huſband, if ſhe marries, is to be decided by the States. After this Conſtitution had paſſed, the King, attended by the Marſhals of the Diet, and a great number of the Members, went to the Cathedral, and took an oath to maintain it.

The Union of the Nobleſſe with the claſs of citizens meets with daily encouragement. Prince Czartoryſki and Count Potocki, Marſhal of Lithuania, are become burghers; Count Malachowſky, Marſhal of the Diet, has alſo added himſelf to the claſs of citizens, ſaying at the ſame time—"that he ſhould think it an honor to be a magiſtrate of Warſaw."

One of the magnates has declared his intention of opening a warehouſe in his palace, to ſhew that it is by no means degrading for a nobleman to be concerned in trade.

The King himſelf has declared that the reeſtabliſhment of the rights of the citizens, rewards him for all the difficulties of his reign, and even gives him cauſe to rejoice at being a King.

LONDON, May 20.

Wedneſday Rear-Admiral Coſby hoiſted his flag at Spithead, on board the Impregnable, of 98 guns, Sir Thomas Bayard, Commander.

There are now at Spithead five Admirals, and one in the harbour.

Fourteen Pilots, acquainted with the navigation of the North Sea, particularly the Belt, are arrived at Portſmouth from London, and ſeveral others are daily expected. Orders are received in the dock-yard for all the gun-boats to be got ready for immediate ſervice.

Lord Hawkeſbury, on Tueſday, entered his Proteſt in the Houſe of Peers againſt the vote of the preceeding evening, relative to the further proſecution of the trial of Mr. Haſtings.

Sir Joſhua Reynolds and the Gentlemen who are a Committee to ſuperintend the erection of monuments to the memory of eminent perſons in St. Paul's Cathedral, had a meeting there yeſterday, to fix on a proper ſpot for the propoſed monuments of Mr. Howard, and Dr. Johnſon.

It is remarkable that with the late Dr. Price originated the plan now in adoption for reducing the National Debt—perhaps the only one in which the ſentiments of the Adminiſtration and himſelf were united;—it is fervently wiſhed that there may always be that clear underſtanding and genuine integrity, in the ruling powers together with that anxiety for preſerving the bleſſings of peace, which ſhall enable them to carry this great deſign into full effect!—France, in all her confuſion, pays off her debt faſter than when ſhe was ſaid to be in tranquility and proſperity; what diſintereſted counſellors ſhe muſt have had at that time!

To what cauſes do medical Gentlemen aſcribe the increaſing number of paralytick caſes, and of lunatics and ſuicides? The fact, it is to be feared, is indiſputable, and the ſource of theſe alarming evils requires a very ſerious inveſtigation.

Are we to attribute them to the general uſe of tea, wine, or ſpirits, or to thoſe ſedentary pleaſures, which are now ſubſtituted in the room of active ones?

The Pope's Bull, which has been publickly burnt at Paris, contains theſe words:—"The King would not have ſanctioned the Civil Conſtitution of the Clergy, had he not been conſtrained, and even forced to it by the National Aſſembly—as the letters which the King has written to us plainly teſtify! Pius the 6th."

This declaration has ſet new ſpirits at work, who publickly, though not very politely declare—that either the French King, or the Italian Pope muſt have told a ——! and they will ſee which it is. Theſe letters, therefore, are to be moved for in the National Aſſembly, that M. Montmorin may juſtify himſelf on the ſubject.

On Thurſday M. de Clermont-Tonnerre was attacked by the mob, for having ſupported the intereſts of the Pope againſt the nation. He fortunately took ſhelter in a coffee-houſe, untill the National Guards came to his reſcue. They afterwards attacked his houſe, which they would have demoliſhed, but for the guards.

The claims already collected in, on account of a young gentleman [duke of York] lately embarked for the Continent, amount to 240,000l.—127,000l. of which are *unfunded debts* of the *reſpectable* company of *Black legs*.

Two thouſand dram ſhops or whiſkey houſes have been ſhut up in Dublin ſince the paſſing of the late act of the Iriſh parliament, to prevent the alarming uſe of ſpirituous liquors in Ireland.

The late popular commotions in France, have been highly advantageous to the cauſe of liberty, for the diſaffected ariſtocrates, and prelatical nonconformiſts, have been baniſhed from about the throne; the ſovereign has conſented to a public recognition of the French Conſtitution at foreign courts; and the national guards taught the danger of diſobedience by the reſignation of their beloved commander, will hereafter evince a ſcrupulous attachment to their ſuperior officers, and with M. de la Fayette, once more at their head, will become the defenders of their country, and the guardians of thoſe laws which they have ſworn to enforce.

The 18th of April, 1791, will be therefore another proud day in the annals of France, equally honourable for the Pariſians, equally uſeful for the nation, and equally creditable to the Monarch as the 14th of July, 1789!

The impeachment of Mr. Haſtings may now be ſaid to have died a natural death. The diſunion of its conductors has palſied that accuſing arm, that no effectual purſuit of the accuſations can any longer be expected.

Mr. Burke has become the object of pity to his friends. The oppoſitioniſts ſay he is now mad—*Common Senſe* aſſerts that he *has been ſo*—and the noble orator himſelf confeſſes "that his faculties are impaired through a long and ſevere attention to public buſineſs."

The reſumption of Avignon, and the Comtat Venaiſſin, will add nearly one million of inhabitants to the population of France.

Thoſe Chevaliers of the order of St. Louis, who have merited that honor by their ſervices, aſhamed of the ſpies, pimps and paraſites who had been decorated with the Croix, have determined to relinquiſh it until the reſpective merits of the poſſeſſors, ſhould be canvaſſed by the National Aſſembly.

This is certainly the epoch for unaccountable revolutions in Church, as well as State—for what aſtrologer could have divined that in the year 1791, the mild legiſlature of Britain would have been occupied in granting toleration and indulgences to the Romiſh Church, at the preciſe moment that his Holineſs the Pope was burnt in effigy at Paris, by the hand of the common hangman!—*Sic tranſit gloria Eccleſiæ.*

The anſwer of his Daniſh Majeſty, to the late communication from our Court, is ſaid to have been, that he was in hopes his Britannic Majeſty would not have aſked any thing that might commit him with Ruſſia.

A veſſel called the experiment arrived at Liverpool on Saturday ſe'nnight, laden with linen, from Dundee, being the firſt that has come to that port through the canal.—She was only four days in her paſſage from the eaſt coaſt of Scotland; a voyage which, when attempted round the land, has been known to take up as many months.

On Tueſday ſe'nnight, after a litigation of eight years, the claimants on the goods ſeized by Lord Rodney and General Vaughan, at St. Euſtatius, in the year 1782, were paid the full amount of their ſeveral claims, purſuant to a final deciſion of the Lords of the Privy Council.

Eſtimate of the preſent value of the ſlaves in the Britiſh Iſlands in the Weſt-Indies, diſtinguiſhing each iſland. The ſlaves in all the iſlands are eſtimated at 40l. each, except in Bermudas, where they are eſtimated at 45l.

Jamaica,	£. 10,240,000
Antigua,	1,512,320
Montſerrat,	400,000
Nevis,	336,800
St. Chriſtopher's,	817,400
Virgin Iſlands,	260,000
Barbadoes,	2,484,000
Grenada,	957,040
St. Vincent,	574,120
Dominico,	598,680
Bahamas,	89,640
Bermudas,	221,355
Total,	18,491,355

NEW-YORK, July 15.

On Saturday laſt a boat belonging to a Portugueſe veſſel in this harbour, lately from Fayal, having been to Long Iſland to fill ſeveral caſks with water; on her return, the people being unacquainted with the ſet of the current in the Eaſt River, were drifted below Governor's Iſland; a heavy ſquall ariſing about the ſame time at ſouth-weſt, and meeting the ebb tide, raiſed ſo ſhort and hollow a ſea, as to founder the boat, and leave the people adrift. Meſſrs. William Colles, butcher, and Peter Van Noſtrand, ſail-maker, perceiving their diſtreſs and imminent danger, at the riſque of their own lives, generouſly put off at this critical moment in a ſmall boat, from the Whitehall, and were fortunate enough to ſave the people, who muſt ſoon have periſhed, had not this timely aſſiſtance arrived to their relief.

OF JURIES.

Extract from a ſpeech of Judge WILSON.

IT may ſeem, at firſt view, to be ſomewhat extraordinary, that twelve men, untutored in the ſtudy of juriſprudence, ſhould be the ultimate interpreters of the law, with a power to overrule the directions of the judges, who have made it the ſubject of their long and elaborate reſearches, and have been raiſed to the ſeat of judgment, for their profeſſional abilities and ſkill. But a deeper examination of the ſubject, will reconcile us to what, at firſt, may appear incongruous. In criminal caſes, the deſign is, as has been already intimated, cloſely interwoven with the tranſaction; and the elucidation of both depends on a collected view of particulars, ariſing not only from the teſtimony, but alſo from the character and conduct of the witneſſes, and ſometimes likewiſe from the character and conduct of the priſoner. Of all theſe the jury are fitteſt to make the proper compariſon and eſtimate; and, therefore, it is moſt eligible to leave it to them, after receiving the direction of the court in legal queſtions, to take into their conſideration all the circumſtances of the caſe, the intention, as well as the facts, and determine upon the whole, whether the conduct of the priſoner has or has not been within the meaning of the law.

Juries undoubtedly may make miſtakes—they may commit errors—they may commit groſs ones—but, changed as they conſtantly are, their errors and miſtakes can never grow into a dangerous ſyſtem: The native uprightneſs of their ſentiments will not be bent under the weight of precedent and authority. Beſides, their miſtakes and their errors, except the venial ones on the ſide of mercy, made by traverſe juries, are not without redreſs.

Philadelphia, July 20.

Further European accounts by the lateſt arrivals—in brief.

The Britiſh Miniſtry informed a deputation of the Ruſſian mercantile company, that there appears a great degree of probability that ſhips ſailing from London, under ſuch circumſtances as would enable them to leave the Ruſſian ports with their cargoes by the middle of July, would not be endangered by reaſon of any event of the preſent negociation with the Court of Peterſburgh—*Lengthy negociations ſeldom terminate in war.*

Peyrouſe, the great Gallic circumnavigator, is ſafe. Accounts are received from him, with maps, charts, &c. of his courſe, down to his arrival at Botany-Bay.

Remittances to the amount of 160,000l. were received from the United States by the Britiſh merchants in the Portland Packet, which arrived at Falmouth the beginning of May.

France ſtill proceeds happily in the great work of the revolution, notwithſtanding all the arts of the enemies of that important undertaking—90 millions of Aſſignats have been burnt. Some ſerious diſturbances however prevail in the neighbourhood of Avignon.

The King of Sardinia, anticipating the influence of the French example, has wiſely aboliſhed a number of feudal grievances in his kingdom.

The Turks are making immenſe preparations for the enſuing campaign. The new Grand Vizir, Juſſup Pacha, is indefatigable in forming magazines, and collecting an army which it is ſaid is to be commanded by the Sultan in perſon.

In our laſt we mentioned that the inſurgents in the Comtat Venaiſſon, frontiers of France, who were beſieged by the patriotic army in Carpentras, offered to capitulate on the 21ſt April. Subſequent accounts extend the ſiege of that place to the 29th of the ſame month, and make no mention of a capitulation; on that day the beſieged made a ſally, and took 2 pieces of cannon. The Patriots of Avignon, it is affirmed, have had near 900 men killed and wounded.

There has been a warm debate in the Britiſh Houſe of Commons on the Canada Bill, or rather on the ſubject of Conſtitutions of Government. Mr. Pitt, Mr. Burke, and Mr. Fox, appear to have taken the moſt conſpicuous parts. Burke inveighed in a lengthy invective againſt the French Revolution; he was ſo intemperate in his aſperſions on the new conſtitution of that country, that he has been pitied by the Engliſh paragraphiſts as a man in a ſtate of inſanity. Mr. Fox expreſſed himſelf as highly in favor of the revolution—pointed perſonalities paſſed between him and Mr. Burke, ſo that a mutual renunciation of all political and ſocial intercourſe took place. Mr. Pitt's conduct on this occaſion is complimented—he interpoſed as a mediator, and preſerved a dignity of deportment worthy of a great mind. Mr. Burke ſtrongly inſinuated that plots and conſpiracies againſt the peace of the country, and the Britiſh conſtitution, were on foot; but did not fully explain himſelf—His inſinuations did not appear to produce any effect on the houſe.

The ſociety of the friends to the conſtitution at Paris, went into mourning as a mark of reſpect to the memory of Dr. PRICE, the friend of liberty and of man.

Extract of a letter from Boſton, July 10.

"The author of *Publicola* is not known; ſome ſuppoſe one perſon and ſome another, but there is no ſolicitude diſcovered about it; people are too much engaged in buſineſs to attend to newſpaper writers; very few even read their long ſpeculations—the general idea is that we have ſpent time enough to form Conſtitutions; and now we have a *government*, any change is contemplated with diſguſt.

It will not be eaſy for demagogues to ſtir up ſtrife and raiſe a duſt at this time—the predictions of the enemies to the government and its inſtitutions, have been generally proved falſe by experience and facts, which again have confirmed the confidence of the people in its friends, as their favorable anticipations have been more than realized.—Thoſe therefore who wiſh to become *great* by reducing *really* great men to little ones, will meet with a due reward, diſappointment and chagrin.

As to Paine, he has great merit in pulling down bad governments, and in oppoſing bad men (Burke in particular) but I do not ſuppoſe him the beſt qualified to form a Conſtitution.—His motives I believe were laudable in writing againſt Burke, and the world will allow him the merit of his labors. Your city it ſeems has its wrongheads; as well as leſs enlightened places; the egotic pamphlet againſt the national bank is too poor a thing for any one except a political eunuch to father; but America muſt, it ſeems, have other kinds of heads as well as clear-heads.——Before this reaches you it will be ſeen how much this wonderful pamphlet has operated to prevent ſubſcriptions to the bank: It is conjectured here, that the whole will be ſubſcribed in a few days after the books are opened.

Should the firſt ſeſſion of the next Congreſs paſs with tolerable harmony, and their deciſions be marked with wiſdom, the government may then be conſidered as firmly fixed, even by the *Old doubters*. But in our free country, ſome muſt have liberty to abuſe liberty. May heaven in mercy to mankind preſerve our general government as an example and bleſſing to the world."

The Commiſſioners appointed to receive Subſcriptions for the Bank of the United States, have agreed to call a meeting of the Stockholders, to be held in Philadelphia on the 21ſt of October next, for the choice of Directors, agreeable to law.

A very intereſting and important treaty is now holding at Newton, on the Tioga, by Col. Pickering, with a large body of Indians——600 of whom arrived there on the 29th ult. On the 3d inſtant the buſineſs was opened by a conciliatory ſpeech from Col. Pickering. The treaty appears ſo far to be ſtrongly marked with traits of peace and friendſhip, which leads to a hope that it will terminate very favorably on both ſides.—The following judicious remarks occur in a ſpeech of one of the Sachems:—

"In the laſt war, when we heard that brothers were going to fight againſt brothers, we thought it ſtrange—we could hardly believe that people of the ſame blood would riſe up and deſtroy one another—we ſaw that they could not ſerch a clear ſtroke, becauſe they could ſcarcely diſtinguiſh between friends and enemies.—If we had had our ſenſes about us, we ſhould not have taken up the tomahawk on either ſide—we ought to have let you alone, until you became brothers again, and then joined you as friends."

In the debate on the Canada Bill, in the Britiſh Houſe of Commons, ſeveral of the ſpeakers on both ſides of the queſtion alluded to the Conſtitution of the United States. Mr. Fox, in particular, "recommended (in framing a conſtitution for Canada) an imitation of the government of the United States of America, which he declared to be THE BEST GOVERNMENT NOW EXISTING. He ſuggeſted this modification not as an enemy to ariſtocracy, but as a friend. When the ſeveral parts of the conſtitution are happily blended, ſaid he, there is leſs danger of corruption."

It is to the honor of the Engliſh Government, that every ſubject with which the rights of men and the intereſts of humanity are connected, meets with the moſt ample and independent diſcuſſion—and tho it is to be regretted that their deciſions are not always agreeable to the ſentiments of ſome of their beſt characters, yet the happieſt conſequences muſt eventually reſult from ſuch a free inveſtigation as almoſt every topic undergoes in the deliberations of both branches of their government.

A propoſal for re-publiſhing by ſubſcription the POEMS of *Phillis Wheatley*, an African, is iſſued by *Thomas & Andrews*, of Boſton: To which will be added (never before publiſhed) her POSTHUMOUS WORKS, conſiſting of Poems on various ſubjects, and Letters to eminent perſons in Great-Britain and America, with their Anſwers—Price One Dollar. The book to contain 300 pages demy duodecimo.

Among the Letters is an elegant Epiſtle from the *Preſident of the United States*, ſeveral Letters from the celebrated *Gilbert Sharpe*, L. L. D. &c. &c. and Original Thoughts on Poetry, by *Henry Hulton*, Eſq. Comptroller of the Cuſtoms at Antigua.

COMMUNICATIONS.

THERE is an independency of ſoul which ſome men poſſeſs, that the generality of their cotemporaries can form no idea of.

It has been aſſerted that wiſdom is always with the majority—the aſſertion, if capable of demonſtration, would ſave mankind an infinity of labour in their reſearches to find out the reſidence of the goddeſs. This opinion is however founded on a ſuppoſition of conſtancy, conſiſtency and uniformity, which cannot be predicated of any man or body of men for any ſeries of years.

"The ſucceſs of certain events in this country (ſays an extract in a late New-York paper) has been aſcribed to individuals; events, which in reality were either accompliſhed by the ſpirit of the people, or the blunders and miſtakes of enemies."

The diſappointed envy and malice of ſome characters in the world, have been diſcovered on many occaſions; but it was hardly to have been expected, that they would have blundered on ſo palpable a miſrepreſentation as the above. This is truly a modern diſcovery. There is not an individual in the United States, nor in any part of the civilized world, who does not know, that knows any thing, that the ſalvation of America was effected thro the wiſdom of thoſe plans which were formed by "individuals." The people raiſed to power thoſe whom they conſidered as their beſt friends and wiſeſt patriots; the people were not diſappointed—thoſe "*individuals*" ſketched the outlines of freedom, empire, and happineſs for the United States—the people being properly enlightened in their duty, executed the plans that were deſigned by theſe "*individuals*"—and while a free, an independent, grateful ſentiment, ſhall glow in the breaſt of a free citizen of theſe ſtates, that illuſtrious roll of worthies which they have been in the habit of honoring ſo long, ſhall continue to receive their grateful applauſes.

Another modern diſcovery is, that the hon. Continental Convention, which aſſembled in this city in the year 1787, did not form that conſtitution which they propoſed to the people; and to which the members, with the Preſident at their head, affixed their ſignatures. "Almoſt all important hints (it ſeems) were taken from communications, the authors of which may never be mentioned; and the plan was adopted, not invented, by thoſe who will have the hiſtorical fame thereof"—it is *eaſy* for *ſome* men to ſay *any thing*—truth and falſhood form no differing ideas in *their* minds. The above inſinuations are a barefaced attack on the doctrine of repreſentation—for if this illuſtrious convention of the genius and patriotiſm of America, was incompetent to the object of *their* appointment, we may abandon all hopes of ever beholding a repreſentation of the people, which ſhall be adequate to any good purpoſe whatever.

APPOINTMENTS.—*BY AUTHORITY.*

WILLIAM SMITH, Eſq. of Baltimore, Auditor of the Treaſury of the United States—*vice* Oliver Wolcott, Eſq. appointed Comptroller.

WILLIAM LEWIS, Eſq. of this City, Judge of the Diſtrict Court for the Diſtrict of Pennſylvania—*vice* Francis Hopkinſon, Eſq. deceaſed.

From PELOSI's MARINE LIST.

ARRIVALS at the PORT of PHILADELPHIA.

Ship Alexander, ———	Newry.
Brig Betty, Davis,	Cape-Francois.
Barque Hope, Makins,	Sligo.
Sloop Defiance, M'Cann,	New-Providence.
—— Clara, M'Williams,	Virginia.
—— Induſtry, Green,	Frenchman's Bay.

PRICE CURRENT.—PUBLIC SECURITIES.

FUNDED DEBT.

6 pr. Cents	18/9	19/ pr. £.	95	pr. cent.
3 pr. Cents	10/9		53¼	do.
Defered 6 pr. Cents	10/9		53¼	do.

UNFUNDED DEBT.

Final Settl. and other Certificates	17/9		88½	do.
Indents	10/9		53¾	do.
N. and S. Carolina debts,	13/	15/6.		
Bank Subſcriptions,			48	Dollars.

A PRINTING APPARATUS COMPLEAT, AND A NEWS-PAPER ESTABLISHMENT.

ANY young Man, of reſpectable character, capable of conducting the PRINTING BUSINESS in its different branches, may have an opportunity of engaging as a PARTNER, in a large commercial town, where the preſent income and proſpects are highly flattering to thoſe of an induſtrious turn. A ſmall ſum will be requeſted in hand, and further particulars explained in perſon, by addreſſing a line to Z. TOWNLY, at the Bar of the Merchants and Exchange Coffee-Houſe.

Philad. July 20, 1791. [4t]

GRAY's GARDENS.

A CONCERT of Vocal and Inſtrumental Muſic will begin on THURSDAY the 21ſt of July, at 4 o'clock in the Afternoon, and conclude at 9 at night, ſhould the day be fair.

Tickets delivered at one quarter of a dollar, at the Bar.

Songs, with harmony and martial muſic, will be performed.

The ſhip Union, dreſſed with the colours of the different nations in alliance with the United States, and elegantly lighted at night.

The mill ſcene on a plan entirely new.

The goddeſs Independency, an emblematical tranſparent piece of painting, very large, will be exhibited in the day, and illuminated at night.

Three paintings tranſparent, one of the illuſtrious Preſident of the United States, one of the immortal Franklin, the other, the patriotic General de la Fayette, as large as the life; together with ſeveral other tranſparent figures and landſcapes.

The illuminations will be more extenſive than any heretofore.

Gray's Ferry, July 18. G. & R. GRAY.

MATTHEW M'CONNELL,

In CHESNUT-STREET, No. 66,

BUYS and SELLS all kinds of THE PUBLIC DEBT OF THE UNION; has frequently occasion to NEGOCIATE INLAND BILLS OF EXCHANGE—and will receive Orders for making SUBSCRIPTIONS to the BANK of the UNITED STATES.

Philadelphia, March 30, 1791. (96 tf)

Intelligence-Office,

In FOURTH-STREET, second Door below Market-Street.

FRANCIS WHITE

BUYS and Sells on Commission all kinds of Public Securities and Paper Monies.

Transacts business for those who have claims on the United States, or against either of the States, particularly for the Officers, Soldiers and Mariners, and others who have served in or about the late American Army, or for their legal Heirs, Administrators, Attornies, &c.

Certificates and such Paper Monies furnished for country people and others, who have to make payments to the Pennsylvania Loan or Land Offices, as will pass equal to specie, and their warrants, patents, &c. passed through the different offices.

Money borrowed or loaned, and discounts procured for bills, bonds, and notes of hand, with or without deposits.

Houses, Farms, Lands, Lots, bought and sold, and Houses, Rooms, Boarding and Lodging, rented or set, or procured for Strangers or others.

Reputable Characters of either sex, and of any profession, out of Place, may hear of Employ—and Families, Merchants, Travellers and others, be supplied with suitable domestics.

Those at a distance who may address on either the above subjects, their letters being post paid, will be duly attended to, by

FRANCIS WHITE.

Philad. June 22, 1791. (ep tf)

PINTARD and BLEECKER,

PURCHASE and SELL all kinds of

Certificates & Public Securities,

On COMMISSION, at public and private sale, on the following terms:

ON the specie amount of all sales or purchases at auction, *one eighth* per cent.

On ditto of all sales or purchases at private sale, on all sums below 5000 nominal dollars, *one-half* per cent.; and on all sums above 5000 nominal dollars, *one-fourth* per cent.

For receiving interest at the Loan-Office, *one* per cent.

For making transfers at ditto, *one dollar* each transfer.

☞ Such persons throughout the United States, as may be pleased to favor the subscribers with their orders, may rely on their being executed with *punctuality, fidelity and dispatch*, as considerable experience in the public stocks, together with extensive connections in the city of New-York and different parts of the continent, enable them to conduct their operations with peculiar advantages.

PINTARD & BLEECKER,

New-York, No. 57, *King-Street.*

March 15, 1791. (97 taw 6m)

To be disposed of,

BY PRIVATE SALE,

A COLLECTION OF

Scarce and Valuable BOOKS,

In various LANGUAGES—being part of a *private Library*;

Among which are the following:

FOLIO. Euripides, Homer, Demosthenes, Xenophon, Plato, Lucian, Plutarch, Pausanias, Procopius, Eusebius, Nicephorus, Cicero, Virgil, Horace, Livy, Tacitus, Seneca, Pliny, &c.

Quarto. Pindar, Aristotle, Terence, Ovid, Cæsar, Suetonius, Juvenal, Manilius, &c.

Octavo & infra: Septuagint, Aristophanes, Longinus, Theophrastus, Epictetus, Hesiod, Orpheus, M. Antoninus, Phalaris, Isocrates, Polyænus, Lucretius, Catullus, Tibullus, Propertius, Paterculus, Florus, Lucan, Statius, Gellius, Ausonius, Vida, Buchanan, Boëthius, Poëtæ minores Latini, Callipædia, Strada, L. Valla, &c.

☞ *Catalogues may be had, and further particulars learned, at the Book-Store of Messrs.* RICE and Co. *Market-Street. Catalogues are also stitched up with the AMERICAN MUSEUM, for April.*

June 1, 1791. (e2w)

Public Notice is hereby given,

to all whom these presents shall come, or in any wise concern, That JAMES GARDNER, late of Wilmington, North-Carolina, deceased, did make four promissory notes payable to SAMUEL JACKSON, of Philadelphia, Merchant, all bearing date the 19th July, 1785, one for three hundred and seventy-one pounds, payable in six months—one for seven hundred and forty two pounds, in nine months—one for seven hundred and forty pounds, in twelve months—and one for seven hundred and forty-five pounds thirteen shillings and three-pence, in fifteen months, amounting in the whole to two thousand five hundred and ninety-eight pounds thirteen shillings and three-pence, and payable in produce at Wilmington:—Which said notes have been assigned by the said Samuel Jackson to THOMAS MACKIE and Co. and JAMES HOOD, Merchants, Philadelphia, and have since, in the life-time of the said Gardner, by him been accounted for and paid in part to the amount of two thousand and forty-seven pounds fifteen shillings and six-pence, to the said THOMAS MACKIE, and Co. in proof of which the subscribers have sufficient vouchers.

These are therefore to caution all persons from purchasing said notes as they will not be taken up.

THOMAS WRIGHT,
ROBERT SCOTT,
M. R. WILLKINGS,
} Executors.

Wilmington, North-Carolina, 27th May, 1791. (e. p. 3 m.

GEORGE-TOWN, June 30, 1791.

THE PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES having approved the sites for the Public Buildings, to be erected in pursuance of the act of Congress for establishing the temporary and permanent seat of government of the United States, the Commissioners, appointed in virtue of that act, will meet at George-Town, on Monday the seventeenth day of October next, and proceed to sell, at Vendue, a number of lots in the best situations in the Federal City. A deposit of 8 per cent. will be required; the residue to be secured on Bonds, with security, payable in three equal yearly payments.—The farther terms will be made known at the sale.

THOMAS JOHNSON,
DAVID STEWART,
DANIEL CARROL,
} Commissioners.

PUBLIC SECURITIES,

BOUGHT and SOLD, on COMMISSION, by

SAMUEL ANDERSON,

Chesnut-Street, next door to the Bank, No. 97.

MASSACHUSETTS SEMI-ANNUAL

Lottery Tickets,

Class SECOND, to be had at the same place.

May 28, 1791. (eptf)

ROBERT LESLIE

CLOCK AND WATCH MAKER,

On the North side of Market between Fourth and Fifth Streets,

PHILADELPHIA.

HAVING obtained Patents for several Improvements on Clocks and Watches, begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he is now ready to execute any work on the said constructions; which may be either applied to clocks and watches already made, or to new ones, and on trial, have been found superior to any heretofore brought into common use. He has so simplified the repeating part of a watch, as to enable him to make it at two-thirds of the common price, which will not only be an advantage in the first purchase, but ever after, as it can be cleaned, when necessary, for two-thirds less than the present price. He has also simplified the striking part of clocks, which enables him to reduce the price one-fourth; and repairs, at the lowest prices, horizontal, repeating, plain, and other watches, and musical, chiming, and plain clocks, with punctuality and dispatch, and warrants all the work done in his shop.

An assortment of Clock and Watch-makers TOOLS and MATERIALS for sale, on reasonable terms.

☞ Two JOURNEYMEN, and an APPRENTICE, are wanted.

New-Haven Wharf Lottery.

THE Legislature of the State of Connecticut, at their session in December last, granted a Lottery for the purpose of extending Union Wharf, in the harbour of New-Haven, to the channel; and appointed the subscribers managers, who having given bond for the faithful discharge of their trust, present the public with the following

SCHEME.

1	Prize of	10,000	Dollars, is	10,000
1		5000		5000
1		4000		4000
2		2000	are	4000
4		1000		4000
5		500		2500
12		200		2400
30		100		3000
45		50		2250
50		40		2000
61		30		1830
100		20		2000
140		10		1400
5390		8		43,120

5842 Prizes.
11658 Blanks.
17500 Tickets, at Five Dollars each, is 87500

NOT TWO BLANKS TO A PRIZE.

Subject to a deduction of twelve and a half per cent.

The public utility of extending this wharf, is too evident to require any comment, to those who are acquainted with the town and harbour of New-Haven; to those who are not, suffice it to say, that its beautiful situation is not surpassed, if equalled by any; being in the heart of a country, which may, with propriety, be said to be the garden of America. The harbour lays open to the sound but by reason of the flats, this wharf is necessarily extended to the channel, where ships can load and unload; and when compleated, will be the most extensive and commodious wharf in America, the whole extent being about 3-4ths of a mile; and not only the mercantile interest of New-Haven and the towns adjacent, but the maritime interest of all the States will be benefited by it. The general wish that prevails in the minds of all classes of people, for the success of this enterprize, together with the very great advantage which this scheme holds out to adventurers (there being more capital prizes for the number of tickets than any yet published in Ameriea) induce the managers to believe the tickets will meet with a speedy sale.

The drawing will positively commence at the State-House, in New-Haven, on the 13th of September next, or sooner, if the tickets are sold.

A list of the fortunate numbers will be published, and the prizes paid on demand, by the managers. Those prizes not called for in nine months after drawing, will be deemed as generously given for the use of the wharf, and appropriated accordingly.

MANAGERS:

JAMES RICE, MICHAEL TODD,
JEREMIAH ATWATER, ELIJAH AUSTIN,
JOSEPH DRAKE, JOSEPH HOWELL.

New-Haven, April 14, 1791.

☞ TICKETS in the above Lottery may be had at the Compting-house of Messrs. STEPHEN AUSTIN, and Co. corner of Front and Pine-Streets.

Who will pay the prizes which may be drawn by Tickets purchased of them in said Lottery.

Tickets in the Massachusetts Lottery that have drawn prizes, will be received in payment for the above tickets.

A FINE CHANCE FOR A YOUNG PRINTER.

FOR SALE,

A Printing Press and Types,

together with the right of publishing a PAPER, in good repute, the subscribers to which are continually increasing—The present number of its patrons is between seven and eight hundred. The types consist of BURGEOIS, PICA, and a sufficient quantity of larger letter to display advertisements to advantage. The situation is in the interior part of MASSACHUSETTS, in the centre of a populous and thriving community, and within 17 miles of an excellent Paper-Mill, where paper of every quality and size may always be had on short notice. Perhaps no country paper on the continent has a larger share of Advertisements than the one offered for sale. A very considerable profit also accrues from the sale of Blanks of all kinds, which are much used in the place—from the publication of Hand-Bills, &c. &c. It is a good situation, also, for a small Book-Store—and it is supposed the Book-Binding business might be carried on in the same place to advantage.

For further particulars, enquire of JOHN FENNO, at his Office, No. 69, High-Street, between Second and Third-Streets, Philadelphia. (taw 8w)

ADVERTISEMENT.

HAVING completed the second volume of this Gazette, its patrons, and the public at large, are informed that it will be prosecuted on its original plan, with every improvement that friendship and ingenuity may suggest.

The price of this Gazette, (published Wednesdays and Saturdays,) is Three Dollars per annum—one half to be paid at the time of subscribing.

The utmost punctuality is observed in transmitting the papers to subscribers: The Editor thinks there is the fairest prospect that Information from the seat of government, to the extremes of the Union, will in future circulate with greater facility and certainty, than through the past winter.—Additional subscriptions from all parts of the Union are therefore solicited.

This volume contains the laws of the two last sessions of Congress—the journal and debates of the house of Representatives—reports of the heads of departments—besides a greater variety of original communications immediately connected with the interests of the United States, than any other periodical publication.

The Editor acknowledges with gratitude the punctual payments received from a great proportion of his subscribers—some arrearages remain—which he is confident will very speedily be discharged.

Payments may be made to the several persons of whom the papers are received.

Advertisements of one square, or less, will be inserted in this Gazette, three times, *for one dollar—subsequent insertions, twenty-five cents each; larger advertisements in proportion: No vehicle in the United States gives so immediate a circulation—and the number of each impression is at present fourteen hundred.*

MASSACHUSETS SEMI-ANNUAL LOTTERY.

CLASS II.

THE MANAGERS of the STATE-LOTTERY assure the Public, that the second Class of the SEMI-ANNUAL LOTTERY will positively commence drawing on the day appointed, viz. On *Thursday* the 13th of *October* next, or *sooner*, if the Tickets shall be disposed of. As the Managers have in their several monthly Lotteries commenced drawing at the hour assigned, so they are determined to be equally as punctual in this.

SCHEME.

NOT TWO BLANKS TO A PRIZE.

25,000 TICKETS, at *Five Dollars* each, are 125,000 Dollars, to be paid in the following Prizes, subject to a deduction of *twelve and an half per cent.* for the use of the Commonwealth.

PRIZES.		DOLLARS.		DOLLARS.
1	of	10000	is	10000
2		3000	are	6000
3		2000		6000
6		1000		6000
10		500		5000
30		200		6000
80		100		8000
90		50		4500
100		40		4000
120		30		3600
161		20		3220
200		10		2000
7585		8		60680
8388	Prizes.			125000
16612	Blanks.			
25000	Tickets.			

☞ TICKETS in the above CLASS may be had of the several MANAGERS, *who will pay the prizes on demand*; of the TREASURER of the Commonwealth; of JAMES WHITE, at his Book-store, Franklin's Head, Court-street—and at other places, as usual.

BENJAMIN AUSTIN, jun.
DAVID COBB,
SAMUEL COOPER,
GEORGE R. MINOT,
JOHN KNEELAND,
} MANAGERS.

Boston, April 14, 1791.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

MAY 30, 1791.

INFORMATION is hereby given to all the military Invalids of the United States, that the sums to which they are entitled for six months of their annual pension, from the 4th day of March, 1791, and which will become due on the 4th day of September ensuing, will be paid on the said day by the Commissioners of the Loans within the States respectively, under the usual regulations, viz.

Every application for payment must be accompanied by the following vouchers.

1st. The certificate given by the state, specifying that the person possessing the same is in fact an invalid, and ascertaining the sum to which as such he is annually entitled.

2d. An affidavit, agreeably to the following form:

A. B came before me, one of the Justices of the county of in the state of and made oath that he is the same A. B. to whom the original certificate in his possession was given, of which the following is a copy (the certificate given by the state to be recited) That he served (regiment, corps or vessel) at the time he was disabled, and that he now resides in the and county of and has resided there for the last years, previous to which he resided in

In case an invalid should apply for payment by an attorney, the said attorney, besides the certificate and oath before recited, must produce a special letter of attorney agreeably to the following form:

I, A. B. of county of state of do hereby constitute and appoint C. D. of my lawful attorney, to receive in my behalf of my pension for six months, as an invalid of the United States, from the fourth day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one, and ending the fourth day of September of the same year.

Signed and sealed
in the presence of
} *Witnesses.*

Acknowledged before me,

Applications of executors and administrators must be accompanied with legal evidence of their respective offices, and also of the time the invalids died, whose pension they may claim.

By command of the President of the United States,

H. KNOX, *Secretary of War.*

☞ *Blank Powers to receive the* Interest, *and for the transfer of the* principal *of public debt, agreeable to the Rules established in the Treasury Department: Also Blanks for abstracts of Certificates, to be sold by the Editor.*